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Patentanmeldung Nr. Patent application No. Demande de brevet n°

03015972.7

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R C van Dijk

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Anmelder/Applicant(s)/Demandeur(s):

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ALLEMAGNE

Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:
(Falls die Bezeichnung der Erfindung nicht angegeben ist, siehe Beschreibung.
If no title is shown please refer to the description.
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se référer à la description.)

Highly efficient uv-based conversion leds for generation of saturated colours
with improved eye safety

In Anspruch genommene Priorität(en) / Priority(ies) claimed /Priorité(s)
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P2003,0442 EP E

Highly efficient UV-based conversion LEDs for generation of saturated colours with improved eye safety

Recently UV LEDs with emission wavelength of around 400nm have attracted increasing interest, due to their high efficiency and output power. Favorably is also the great variety of efficient phosphors available for UV excitation.

For the generation of highly saturated colors this method is very efficient especially for dominant wavelengths from 480 nm to 560 nm. Direct light emission from InGaN chips shows a strong temperature and current dependency increasing with the emission wavelength and may cause disturbing color shifts in applications. For the wavelength range between 530 nm to 560 nm the physical limitations of the InGaN system are reached and the efficiency of the InGaAlP system is not yet satisfying.

Conversion LED's based on near UV-light emitting chips provide solutions for both problems. But up to now a disadvantage of these LEDs is the residual UV emission which could lead to severe eye damages over time. OSRAM OS developed a eye safe solution by avoiding the UV peak and maintaining the high luminous efficiency. A luminous efficiency of 26 lm/W for λ_{dom} of approx. 560 nm was demonstrated, a value five times higher than the efficiency of green emitting InGaAlP diodes.

For these LEDs no more restrictions because of eye safety regulations are expected.

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Claims:

1. Semiconductor device emitting visible radiation, comprising
a semiconductor chip that emits electromagnetic radiation from the UV region and
a luminescence conversion element for partial conversion of said electromagnetic radiation
to a radiation of higher wavelength,
whereby
a part of said electromagnetic radiation is not converted and
the semiconductor device comprises means for significantly reducing emission of said part of
radiation that is not converted.
2. Semiconductor device as stated in claim 1,
whereby said means for significantly reducing emission of said part of radiation do not
significantly reduce the emitted intensity of said visible radiation.

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